

NEWS

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21

MELBOURNE.			
ARRIVALS.			
February 18.	Avon (s), from Kait Albert; Elina (s), from Westmead; Hazard, from Western Port.		
February 19.	Wiedischinn (passenger ship), from the Baltic		
Wanga Wanga (s), from Sydney; Waterloo, from Portland.			
SYDNEY HEADS.			
TIME.	WINDS.	SEAS.	
Feb. 18.	8.30 a.m. N N W. Noon N. E. 5 p.m. S. "	Light, and heavy. Ditto, and ditto. Fresh, and cloudy.	
Feb. 19.	8.30 a.m. S. E. Noon S. E. 5 p.m. E. S. E.	Light, and ditto. Ditto, and ditto. Ditto, and ditto.	
WINDS AND WEATHER.			
FEBRUARY 19.			
	9 a.m.	Bar. Ther.	8 p.m.
QUEENSLAND			
Bowen	SW. Cloudy		
Durham	SE. Cloudy		
Goondiwindi	SE. Heavy		
Neko	Calim. Showery		
Rockhampton	SE. Fine		
Bankwood	SE. Fine		
Warrego	Calim. Fine		
Gympah	SE. Fine		
Brisbane	SE. Fine		
Townsville	SE. B. B. S. Dull		
Townsville	SE. Dull.		
N. S. WALES.			
Yenterford	SE. Fine		SE. Showery
Wentworth	SE. Fine		N. E. Hot
Geelong	W. Fine		W. Cloudy
Waverley	SE. Fine		W. Stormy
Armidale	W. Fine		W. Cloudy
Goondiwindi	W. Fine		W. Stormy
Townsville	SE. Fine		SE. Cloudy
Sherbrooke	W. Fine		
Port Macquarie	SE. Fine		E. Cloudy
Murrumbidgee	NW. Fine		SE. Stormy
Singleton	Calim. Fine		SE. Fine
Madison	Calim. Fine		

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Humbaba	Calm.	Pine	Calm.	Pine
Cooma	Calm.	Pine	Calm.	Pine
Zoon	N.W.	Fine	N.W.	Fine
Tassett	Calm.	Pine	N.W.	Fine
Dungall	N.W.	Fine	N.W.	Fine
Yarrat	N.W.N.W.	Pine	N.W. strong.	Pine
Aldrich	N.W.	Pine	N.W. strong.	Pine
Victoria	N.W.	Pine	Calm.	Pine
Melbourne	N.W.S.W.	Pine	29 672	68-
Queensbury	N.W.	Orecrest	29 675	65
Geelong	N.W.	Gully	29 676	65
Port Phillip	N.W.S.W.	Gully	29 671	68-
Orford	N.W.	Dum.	39 684	67
S. AUSTRALIA				
Gardiner Bay	S. Dull		30 651	65
Adelaide	E.S.E.	Pine	30 650	75-4
M'Donnell Bay	N.E.	Fines.		

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.
Latitude 34° 33' 41". Longitude 151° 28' 40".
Magnetic variation 10° 15' 58" East. 1895.
The time will be dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1 h. from
the above times of day, by 35 m. A.M. & M. Greenwich mean time.
METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
Temperature of Air, Soil, Water, Surface, Moon, Sea Level,
Clouds, &c., &c.

FEBRUARY 18TH, 1892. U.S. DEPT. AGRICULTURE.									
Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Force.	Wet bulb.	Cloudy sky.	State of sky.	Remarks.
5.45 a.m.	29.958	77.8	72	W.N.W.	0	4	0	0	00.0
" "	" 210	78.4	68	" "	2	20	0	0	" "
" "	" 730	77.7	68	N.E.	0	20	0	0	" "
" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	0	18	0	0	" "
Mean	29.971	76.0	70.0	" "	0	13.4	0	0	" "
Evaporation in 24 hours, 0.253.									
SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER.									
Shade [Maximum] 82.0 [Min.] 64.0.									
Sun [Maximum] 90.0 [Min.] 74.0.									
Temperature of sea surface, 5 feet below the surface, at 10 a.m., 74.0.									
Total rainfall from January 1st to February 16th—8.15 inches.									
A usual average of the preceding eleven years—49.01 inches.									

FEBRUARY 19TH 1870. CIVIL RECORDING.											
STATIONS		At 9 A.M.						For 24 hours previous 9 A.M.			
		Height in feet, mean or best.	Baromet.	Therm. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind.	Force.	Cloudy sky.	Max. in shade.	Min. in shade.	Rain.
STREET	.....	105	29.705	60.0	73	W.	0.1	3.010	72.0	0.0	
NEWARK	.....	109	29.690	77.7	79	.....	0.2	3.273	73.0	0.0	
ROCK	.....	109	29.626	71.7	56	SW.	1.0	3.087	65.0	0.0	
ROCK	.....	109	29.626	71.7	56	SW.	1.0	3.087	65.0	0.0	
DANIELSON	.....	410	29.463	81.0	45	.....	1.0	3.063	67.0	0.0	

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDA FOR FEBRUARY 21ST, 1870.			
Object.	R.A.	Dec.	Phase of the Moon.
h. m.	h. m.		
Sun	5.42	6.46	New Moon 1st
Moon	10.35	10.53	First quarter 1st
Venus	16.36	6.40	Full Moon 2nd
Venus	6.15	6.19	Last quarter 2nd
Mercury	11.59	11.59	.....
Jupiter	11.29	10.5	Moon's age, 24 th day

TUESDAY, 12th JAN., 1870. P.M.
 High water at Fort Denbury. 11.5 cent. tides.
 GEORGE H. SMALLER, Government Astronomer.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Attention to the following queries will save the writers of correspondences a great deal of trouble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1870.

THE new Gold-fields Regulations have been published, and invite the criticism of all who may be affected thereby. In framing them

The Ministers have had the benefit of two deputations, consisting of persons professing to be enlightened on the subject, also of the official staff. The former, however, only represented one side of the question, and the Minister has been left to consider for himself what may be the rights and interests of the public generally in this wide-field, of which he is the only person in the world-field, of which everybody is more than can be expected to know. They are made under the powers of the Act of 1866, and therefore they do not in any way reconstruct the system of gold-fields' management. If that is to be done at all, it must be done by an entirely new law.

THE MINISTER has yielded the question of alluvial lease, in order to "jelly the clamorous" that has been raised on that point. From this time forth and until the Regulations shall be

maxim altered, no lease of "new or untried alluvial ground" will be granted. The only exception is made in favour of cases where, after the fullest investigation by competent persons, it is clear that the area applied for does not contain any auriferous ground capable of being worked at a less depth than 350 feet; and even then 10 acres is the maximum area to be granted for a period not exceeding five years, at an annual rental of £2 per acre. The limitation is obviously based on the supposition that to a depth of 350 feet the ground might be profitably worked by small miners' claims, but that beyond that depth the aid of the capitalist is required. As, however, the area to be limited is so small, and the proof of a negative is required, and the proof of a negative is required, the limitation, which proof can only be furnished by a mining claim, and not by a lease, is a maximum claim, and not a minimum claim.

open. It is not clear on what principle of social or political economy leases of alluvial ground are refused. It is admitted that when ground is worked carefully, systematically, and on a large scale, the total result is more satisfactory than when it is worked on the plan of a scramble. A great deal of labour is wasted in alluvial working, and a great deal of gold is wasted, "when every rod of ground maintains 'i' man." Why the wasteful system should be the only one tolerated, and the economical system should be forbidden, certainly requires some explanation. If both systems were allowed to have an equal chance, the public might in time learn just which was best. There is no such reason in the neighbouring alluvial districts. Leases of new ground are freely granted there, provided that there are no special objections to them on public grounds. Land neglected by miners may be taken up by companies, and is not doomed to remain unproductive till somebody thinks proper to fossick in the neighbourhood. Lessees are not forced to restrict their operations merely to miners'.

But though the MINISTER has consented to warn capitalists off alluvial operation, he has not conceded the total abandonment of the leasing system, though he has been pressed to do so. This is continued, subject to some further modification. The arrangements for the employment of labour have been altered. They used to require four men for one acre, and two men for every additional acre. Now, the rule is one man for every acre, and, within one month from the issue of the lease, an additional man for every acre. For the first month this is an improvement, because for at least that time it does not necessitate the employment of what is often useless labour; but after the first month it is harder on the lessee than the previous plan. The system of shepherd-

ing, which has grown up in order to comply with the terms of the Regulations, is essentially vicious. It is simply paying men for being idle. To see abled-bodied men smoking their pipes for an hour a day on a block of land, and to see a big man with a big nose, a big head, and a big belly, and a big name, and a big property, that is not otherwise liable to forfeiture, is not calculated to inspire a spectator with a sense of the wisdom of the law. Any regulation which compels a lessee to spend his money unproductively is so far from the bad. Most quartz claims are taken up on speculation, and the first thing to be done is to find out whether they are worth working. This is generally done by sinking a shaft, and whether the lead be of one acre or twenty, one such shaft is all that is necessary, in the first instance, to prove whether the reef runs

down, where direction it takes, what is its quality and width, and what is the nature of the bounding rock. It would be injudicious in any lessee to commit himself to any other expense, until he had first ascertained the value of the ground, was posting his money in vain, and the disappointments and losses most frequently incurred, and which have had a deterrent influence on the investment of capital on our gold-fields, have been mostly due to precipitate and premature expenditure. Yet, by the Regulations, the lessee of a five-acre block is compelled to employ five men during the first month, and ten during the second, whether he has useful work for them or not. And if he has a twenty-acre block he must, after the first month, employ forty men, although he

may be engaged on nothing but putting down one deep shaft, and although any work beyond that would be injudicious. The object of course, of the Regulation is to prevent clients from being kept idle; but some provision might surely be made to allow those who are carrying on a judicious exploration, at a reasonable rate of progress, to be exempted from the necessity of wasting money. A rule intended only to prevent sham holdings ought not to be oppressive to those who are working bona fide.

Under the late system lessees were not compelled to go and work till their leases were issued, and it very often happened that the delay in the Lands Office afforded in this way a long reprieve. But under the new Regulations this long-loophole for idleness will no longer exist;

for fourteen days after application, should no notice of objection have been received from the Commission, the charge, work must be commenced at the specified rate. This arrangement, however, is open to the possible objection that the Government may be compelling the lessee to spend money on a claim to which he has no title, and to which he may never get a title; and, where boundaries are disputed, this may lead to grave complications. The new Regulations, also, alter the estimated proportion between steam-power and manual labour. Where machinery was employed, each horse-power used to be computed as equal to four men. Henceforth it is only to be computed as equal to two men, so that a machine will only protect half the men that it formerly could. To some extent this will act as a dis-

2. Outgrowth to the erection of machinery, as
 hitherto there has been an inducement to put
 up a machine in the fact that it protected a
 good quantity of land.
 3. Taken as a whole, the tendency of what is
 new in these Regulations must be considered
 as adverse rather than otherwise to the forma-
 tion of companies, and to the investment of
 capital in the gold-field, but the changes
 are undoubtedly in harmony with the repre-
 sentations that have lately come from the
 miners themselves. Whether the revised
 policy will be successful in stimulating the
 development of the gold mining industry of
 the colony remains to be seen. In any case,
 it is to be presumed that the new Regulations
 have no retrospective effect, and that all claims
 and leases held under the previous tenure
 remain so.

FIFTEEN per cent.! This is a pleasing result on one half year's working of capital. It is equivalent to thirty per cent. per annum. Most persons consider themselves fortunate when they secure 10 per cent. per annum for capital.

over the employment of which they retain little or no control; but thirty per cent. is quite another thing. The patrimony of a thousand pounds invested, to yield thirty per cent. per annum, would actually make most men independent of labour. Withdrawing from Australia, where house rent and domestic service are dear, a man might live the life of a prince in some of the German States, where men with a sixth of this sum in invested income stand as lords of the manor, and regard their fellow-townsmen as vassals. With such a revenue he would be oppressed with none of the carping cares connected with the practice of domestic economy, for he would be able to fling his leg, and enjoy as well as vegetate. He need not be confined to sour crout and *vin ordinaire*, but might wash down the delicacies of the

season in wine of fine, if not the best, vintages. And yet so desirable as the attainment of such a return would prove to men here and elsewhere, who really know not how to employ their money, there are a great many capitalists, great and small, in Sydney at the present time who look with apparent indifference on the opportunity which offers of snatching this splendid profit. There is no secret about the matter. If we are correctly informed of the last report of the Melbourne Meat-Preserving Company it is a fact that fifteen per cent. of the money required for the work for division No. 1, was not subscribed. The same thing may be as well done here, and yet it is not so. We see two companies of gentlemen getting so far as to issue prospectuses, and invite subscribers, and then collapsing, either from want of public confidence, or confidence in them-

selves. Thivery identical process by which the Melbourne Company is reaping such large results—and were they only half what we understand them to be they would still be large—is as open to New South Wales as to Victoria meat-preservers. ARPER's process is under no seal. If ever it were protected by patent, the exclusive right has now run out, so that any body may forthwith tin meat and cook it *in vacuo* without paying fee or reward for the privilege. Ten thousand sheep are weekly slaughtered, skinned, boned, boiled, and tinned, and 200,000 pounds of tinned mutton treated by this one company alone, which, owing to the demand has increased the market price of fat sheep in Melbourne from 50 to 100 per cent. We therefore perceive that the shareholders are not the only persons who benefit by their exertions: the graziers share in advantages

they may or may not have had any part in creating. Sixty-pound wethers are selling from 6s. to 7s. a head at the present time in Melbourne. They have been at 10s. a head a short time since, and bullocks at 20s. per hundredweight; and even at these prices a very handsome profit has been obtained under this process. A fair profit to the tinner is shown even at the advance of 33d. per pound obtained on consignment at Melbourne, and the six pound tins are sold in London for 7d. The words of Sir CHARLES NICHOLSON will be found to be true within the margin. He says there is practically an unlimited demand for preserved meat, and any quantity can readily be sold at from 63d. to 7d. per pound. From all I can make out, and I have taken a good deal of pains

to investigate the subject, the price realised in the English market would enable the Australian grazier to net, after payment of all possible charges, from 23d. to 3d. per lb. for all his beef and mutton he could send home." That there is no exaggeration in this statement of the case is not only proved by account sales already received, but may be inferred when we come to understand that the skin, bones, and tallow return the prime cost of the animal to the purchaser, and leave him to deal with the meat as an article which has cost him nothing. When then we unite the cost of packing, tanning, boiling, freight, and commission amounting to 3d. pound, there is 3d. or 4d. clear profit remaining.

Two years ago the desire was loudly expressed "O that a market were opened for our surplus stock, we are perishing from superabundance?" Now that the market is opened, and a demand issues from it for an unlimited supply, we appear to be seized by the spirit of contrariety refusing to respond to the application. It is said in excuse for the stock owners who are exposed to be most interested in these matters, that they have no money to apply in this way, so reduced are they in means. This may be true; though scarcely to such an extent as the apology would imply. Thirty thousand pounds could certainly be raised amongst the pastoral tenants

for such an object as this. But granting this to be impossible, is it not the fact that the banks stand as the real tenants of a vast quantity of stationary property; and is it not, therefore, to their interest to increase the returns from stock by every means in their power? We do not advocate mere preserving as a branch of business which the bank managers should apply themselves; but it is a business which the principal shareholders should encourage, for the sake of increasing the value of the bank securities, and the aggregate profits to be distributed half-yearly. Everybody admits that a large annual export of meat would relieve the labouring pastoral industry of a crushing load of debt, and set in motion productive forces that are now inactive; and yet scarcely any one will come forth prac-

We are glad to be able to point to one exception to the supineness that generally exists. The gentlemen who associated some months ago at Goulburn have carried their attempt to a successful issue, so far as the subscription of capital is concerned. In three months from this time we understand that they will be at work with an apparatus capable of tanning 6000 sheep a week. They have secured fine premises in the city, and only terms—a little more than the ordinary machinery will easily meet—a low rate of rent; the river and the timber attend at their very doors, labour is plentiful, wood is abundant, and the district is full of sheep and bullocks. The company, therefore, starts with everything in its favour, and we trust that its success will stimulate

We understand that two gentlemen from the Goulburn Company were deputed to visit the Melbourne Works to order the requisite machinery there, and to secure some workmen thoroughly acquainted with APPERT'S process. These steps were essential to success. If the MAYON of Sydney will hasten on the Central Market, which is due in about four months, we may soon experience the demand for 20,000 or 30,000 sheep a week from meat preserving companies established in or near this city.

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When, as mentioned, a drizzling rain then falling, and the difficulty of mounting the steep gradient with a heavy train, ten minutes further was lost in getting up to Darwin's Hill, and the train was then started. After getting out of the tunnel, the train proceeded on a level, and, shortly afterwards, got under way; and, in the absence of any other means of preventing unnecessary precaution—such as reversing the engine—was taken by the driver, the impulses already obtained caused the train to start again, and, after proceeding for a short gradient of 1 in 42, and, after going some distance, it then proceeded up an incline of 1 in 68, for about 200 yards beyond the first reversing station on the Downward Zigzag.

At this point, the engine was reversed, and, as the bank which formed the termination of one of the Zigzag bends expired. The train consisted of two engines, and the first-class carriage, and, as the latter being adapted for a break. The two goods trucks were placed between the engine and the first-class carriage, and, as the engine was reversed, the first-class truck burst to the first-class carriage to tie up on end and pass through the first compartment of the first-class carriage, completely carrying away the end and first portion of the carriage, and, as the engine was reversed, the truck was hurled empty, as, had there been any passengers.

men, they would undoubtedly have been crushed to death. The engine driver, however, saw three gentlemen, by whom the now-injured compartment had up to that moment been occupied, and he stopped the engine. The baggage, the engine truck which mounted his axle, carried away, reflects injury has been received by the fireman, who was on the tender at the buffer, mending the rails. When the engine stopped, the fireman, who was standing at the axle, and he was thrown to the ground. The blow appeared as if it had been received from the leg by a foot from the engine. The engine driver, a man named Jinos, has been suspended by the Traffic Manager, pending an investigation by the Minister for Works. The Traffic Manager, who is a British official, has also ordered a thorough forensic and carriage builder on hearing of the accident went at once to the place indicated. An official inspection of the engine and carriage was made on the morning of the line, it was placed of the whole of the debris in about a couple of hours. The official party arrived in the morning at about 6 o'clock yesterday. The carriage was taken to the Warsaw railway station, where it was taken to the infirmary by a number of railway employees. He appeared very weak and has suffered a good deal from

OMNIBUS ACCIDENT.—About half-past eight o'clock on Saturday evening an omnibus was upset in College-street, near the corner of the city hall, and several persons were injured, though fortunately none very seriously. The name of the 'bus was the Orwell, and the number 139. It was driven by John Longhead, and it is supposed that the 'bus was running with a full complement of passengers. It was passing by the site of St. Mary's new Cathedral, the horses suddenly reversed round and ran into the Hyde Park Road, coming to a sudden stop. The driver, John Longhead, and one or two passengers outside, Mr. Shupbrier, landlord of the Five Roads Hotel, was sitting on the box seat at the time. The driver was not hurt, but the passengers, with great violence. He was cut about the head, and bruised in various parts of the body. One of the ladies who were inside the 'bus, it would appear, was severely injured about the chest, and the driver was the upset. The other two were very much knocked about. None of the ladies seem to have been hurt. The 'bus was a very old one, and was very much piece of broken glass and high leather.

Volvo's system. A boy who was riding out alone escaped unhurt. The windows of the bus were nearly all broken, and the driver, who was considerably injured, was the cause of this accident. The driver of the bus, who was a young man, was not at all alarmed, and he showed no signs of distressiveness of one of the horses, a young animal which had been turned to the "bus" with the view of being broken in. It was the result of careless driving or carelessness, and we are not in a position to say; but the practice of harnessing young horses to omnibuses is common, but cannot be too strongly reprehended. In this case the lives of five persons were endangered, and the property of the city was in part of the city which is not half sufficiently well lighted, and where, if assistance had been required, it would have been impossible to get it. It is not necessary to say that this kind is absolutely necessary, in order that when negligence or carelessness has been the cause, the guilty party may be made an example of. Omnibus accidents are now so common that it is not necessary to say that the lives of these public vehicles scarcely know whether they will reach their destination with their limbs broken or whole. It is not necessary to say that the lives of these public vehicles, with doubtless engage the attention of our in-poor of public vehicles, and the blame, if any, traced to the proper quarter.

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Belmore Bridge, and as it spreads rapidly, if the seed is allowed to ripen, an unspeakably mass of weed will soon fill up the gutter. There are many other places where the seed is blown, and it is feared that it will be as bad as the floods always do, and as the Council have the power under the *Public Health and Acts* either to destroy such nuisances, or compel the owners to do so, it is suggested that the Council should definitely crop it, it would cost nothing, and the power should be put into effect, that the town may be relieved of such unsightly nuisances. It is suggested that the Council should have a person in the borough, *supra*, which the powers given by the Council's by-laws might be enforced.

THE FLOODS AT GLEENACROSS.—A telegram to the *Northern Echo*, dated February 11, states that "there is no prospect of the water subsiding, and it is feared that it will be rather the other side of the dam. It is earnestly reported that the Wipond station has been badly carried away. On the 10th inst. the water rose to a height of 100 ft. above the dam and the water rose in several parts, the people of the town being much frightened, fearing a repetition of the flood. A small amount of damage has occurred, and fears are expressed of more rain, the weather being very threatening."

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION OF FLAX.—The Lyttelton

Times of the 23d February says: "An experiment has recently been tried by Messrs. Mills and Co., with the view of determining whether or not New Zealand flax is subject to spontaneous combustion. About five weeks ago a quantity of flax was thoroughly saturated with water, and then done up into bales. The bales having been sewn up in certain cases with tar, and in others with pitch, were placed in a shed, and placed in Mr. John Anderson's engine room, so as to be subjected to the heat of the fires. Yesterday the bales were opened in the presence of several gentlemen, among whom were the agents of the insurance companies, and it was found that some had become so dry that they were found to have dried considerably. The middle of the bales was decidedly warm, but there was no appearance of scorching or of extreme heat. In some places the flax had commenced to rot from the action of the water. It was found that the pitch was more liable to rot than the tar, and that either wool or hay would have shown signs of fire under similar treatment."

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friends having called our attention to reports from the subject of the London wool trade.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 2000; 283: 2689-2695.

Abstract

